

T. R. CONTRASTS HIS PEACE WITH 'WILSON'S WARS'

Says No Americans Lost Lives in Battle While He Was in Office.

GLAD OF CHANCE "TO ITCH THINGS IN"

Wants Joint Debate on Unpreparedness or Hyphenated Americanism.

Former President Roosevelt yesterday again attacked President Wilson over the shoulder of Secretary of War Garrison, contrasting his peaceful administration of seven years with "Wilson's wars" and challenged Mr. Garrison to open debate either on unpreparedness or hyphenated Americanism.

"I am sincerely grateful to Secretary Garrison for the chance he gives me to itch in certain things I wish my countrymen to understand," was the characteristic way the Colonel expressed his feeling in regard to the reply the Secretary had made to his statement defending General Wood from blame for the Plattsburg incident.

Colonel Roosevelt gave out the statement at his home in Oyster Bay. In it he says:

Holds President Responsible.

"Secretary Garrison now wishes to disassociate himself from the administration. He is the servant of the President, just as Mr. Daniels is. Each says and does what the President authorizes or permits him to say or do, and the President is fully responsible for both.

"If Mr. Garrison does not object to the plea I made for unpreparedness in my Plattsburg speech, then I can only say that he does object to my protest against hyphenated Americanism, for the speech was practically confined to these two subjects, except — a very brief allusion to our failure to take effective action to stop the murder of our men and women in Mexico and on the high seas.

"Let Mr. Garrison be concrete. He says he will go as far as I will for unpreparedness. I assume, therefore, that he heartily backs up the proposal for universal military service. If so, I heartily congratulate him and assure him his position is proper. I said, also, that for thirteen months we had failed in any way to prepare.

"Does Mr. Garrison deny this? Does he deny that President Wilson's message to Congress was an elaborate plea against unpreparedness? If Mr. Garrison does deny this, then he must use words without relation to the real thing. Again, Mr. Garrison says that my idea is that our present state of unpreparedness makes it desirable for us to engage in war with four or five other nations.

Challenges Garrison.

"I challenge Mr. Garrison to give me one quotation from anything I have ever written or spoken in which I advocated going to war with any foreign nation, or in which I have ever advocated going to war because of unpreparedness.

"Mr. Garrison knows I never said anything of the kind, and he would do well to remember that at least once he has said when he purports to quote what I say or express my feelings.

"As Mr. Garrison is engaged in an attack on me, I will turn to him one or two things he can himself afford to explain. During the time I was President, seven and a half years, not one shot was fired by an American soldier or sailor against any foreign foe, and not one American soldier or sailor was killed by any foreign foe.

"During the time of Messrs. Garrison and Daniels, less than three years, President Wilson has waged two small wars, one against Mexico and one with Haiti. I care for facts, not names, and if President Wilson and Messrs. Daniels and Garrison prefer that I shall say that they waged peace with Mexico and Haiti, I am perfectly content to substitute their expression.

American Losses in Peace.

"But, while President Wilson was waging peace, a score or two of American soldiers and sailors or marines have been killed and wounded at Vera Cruz, on our soil along the Mexican border and in Haiti. Does Mr. Garrison deny this?

"Does he deny that our ships and marines were bombed and took Vera Cruz for the purpose of having our flag raised; that we lost a score of American lives and caused the loss of several scores of Mexican lives and then came away without getting the salute? Does he call this war or does he call it peace? Does he regard the result as successful or unsuccessful?

"Unless he uses language merely to conceal or pervert thought he must state that this was a small ignoble war with Mexico, and that the result was that we lost a score of American lives and caused the loss of several scores of Mexican lives and then came away without getting the salute? Does he call this war or does he call it peace? Does he regard the result as successful or unsuccessful?

Weakness and timidity inspire contempt, and contempt is of all sensations the one most undesirable to inspire in opponents.

"If thirteen months ago steps had been taken to bring up our army and navy to the highest point of efficiency, and we had acted promptly and effectively to prevent outrages upon our citizens in Mexico, neither the Falaba or the Gulfport would have been attacked, nor would our people have been murdered in the Lusitania and the Arabic.

Pennitimus Galore.

"At times within the last two years the administration, of which Mr. Garrison is a part, has been so weak, so well as to Germany, what any man accused in opposition.

Orville Wright Will Quit Workshop for Laboratory

Will Devote Himself to Scientific Research—Many Offers for Plant—May Sell, but Denies That Germans Have It.

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Orville Wright will give up aeroplane manufacture for research work. He will either sell the Wright plant and patents or relinquish control.

The inventor for years has had the ambition to develop and amplify his research work, but since the death of his brother Wilbur several years ago, his time has been taken up almost entirely by the management of his business and patent litigation. In the last week two offers have been made for the Wright holdings here. Eastern capitalists who seek secret their names and mission tried unsuccessfully to close for the business.

Ferd Eggena, of New York City, representing other Eastern capitalists, tried without success to acquire the business. Mr. Wright refused to make public any offers he has received, but Dayton bankers say substantial sums and credits were concerned.

"I cannot say how soon this change will come about or give any indication of how or why it will be made," said Mr. Wright.

It is said Mr. Wright's health is poor and he is in a nervous condition. Confronted with this as a possible motive for selling the plant, he still refused to reveal his intentions further.

"I never was interested especially in the business end of it," said Mr. Wright. "I am not averse to making money from it. But that is not what I am striving for.

"My patent litigation is going favorably, both in the United States and abroad. The Court of Appeals has sustained the decision of lower courts in every instance, and there is little further work along those lines.

"I have not gone into the war game as other aeroplane manufacturers have. The trouble has been in getting a high powered aeroplane motor that is reliable. They are pretty delicate things, but I am working on a new 120-horsepower engine which I have not put on the market."

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ORVILLE WRIGHT.

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"You are not going into the war game," Mr. Wright was asked.

"I did not say that concerning the future. I said I have not been particularly interested along those lines in the past," he replied. "People who have jumped into the business are getting no joy out of it. The engines must be reliable."

Concerning the New York newspaper story in which it was said the German government could not be learned at Police Headquarters last night.

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SUGAR PIRATES PLACED BOMBS ON ALLIES' SHIPS

Mystery of Fires on Vessels Loaded with Supplies Solved.

5 GERMANS AMONG 7 MEN ARRESTED

Peculiar Move of Lighter Gave Clue—May Involve the Kaiser's Agents.

The mystery of fires on ships laden with sugar and other supplies for the Allies, and the presence on board such vessels of bombs, was in part explained yesterday, when Central Office men, acting under Deputy Commissioner Hugh Scull made seven arrests. Of the prisoners five Germans and one Belgian are charged with grand larceny. The other prisoner is an Austrian, who stands charged with receiving stolen goods.

Two of the men under arrest have, according to the police, confessed that the bombs and fires were set to cover up the wholesale theft of sugar, and have involved others, whose arrest is expected to-night and to-morrow. Whether or not the evidence now in hand involves any agent of the German government could not be learned at Police Headquarters last night.

Bombs Similar to Ones Holt Used.

The bombs used were of the type Frank Holt, who exploded a bomb in the Capitol at Washington and committed suicide after trying to murder J. P. Morgan, used, except that instead of a receptacle for sulphuric acid, which, eating its way through a cork, exploded dynamite, the acid was allowed to fall on a substance which would immediately burst into flames.

The men under arrest at Headquarters are:

Kahn, Frederick, forty-four, 357 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, German-American, captain of the lighter John F. Rymer.

Kachelink, Abraham, twenty-four, 89 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, charged with receiving stolen goods.

Metzger, Michael, fifty-four, 672 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, German, captain of the lighter S. F. S.

Mithoffer, Richard, thirty-six, 6194 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, captain of the lighter T. R.

Peterson, John, fifty-three, German-American, 28 Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers, captain of the lighter S. F. S.

Sjvsten, Sigmund, thirty-five, German-American, 311 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, captain of the lighter Dixie.

Sjvsten, Jean, twenty-four, Belgian, 901 Tenth Avenue, tall man on the French Line pier.

The charge of grand larceny and of receiving stolen goods against the men under arrest are based upon the removal from lighters and ships of large quantities of sugar. Thus far no charge of incendiaryism has been preferred.

The arrests are the result of several months' work on the part of Headquarters men, who early in May began looking into the causes of fires on ships loading or unloading at the docks. Gradually it developed that in every case the ships were sugar laden, the cause of the fires being the removal from lighters and ships of large quantities of sugar. Thus far no charge of incendiaryism has been preferred.

Solves Fires on Sugar Ships.

It was then the theory of the police that the fires had been set by German sympathizers, a theory that was strengthened when bombs were found on sugar ships arriving at Marseilles. It gradually developed, however, that the cause of the fires was the removal from lighters and ships of large quantities of sugar. Thus far no charge of incendiaryism has been preferred.

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STRANGERS OUSTED AS FRANK CASE SPIES

Eight Sent Out of Marietta in Boxcar—Police Increased.

Marietta, Ga., Aug. 28.—Eight men who did not give satisfactory explanations of their presence here were rounded up late last night, placed in a boxcar on a freight train and sent away. The car was guarded safely until the train left the town limits.

Since Leo M. Frank was lynched here on August 17, several persons, whose business in the town was not known, have been invited to leave. Five men were ordered away yesterday, and to-day could not be found.

These events and the continual receipt of letters threatening vengeance for Frank's lynching caused police officials here to increase the number of officers by fifteen to-day. The letters are being received from all parts of the country by town and Cobb County officials and by persons who have given statements on the Frank case to newspapers outside the state.

Some of the letters have been turned over to postoffice inspectors at Atlanta. The guards are taking pains to see that no stranger inquires into the Frank case.

YACHT BLAZE HALTS DANCES

Park Crowds See Former Flagler Boat Destroyed.

The 60-foot gasoline cruiser Louise, formerly the property of Henry M. Flagler and recently owned by Raymond Farr of New York, was destroyed by fire at her anchorage, off Clason Point, on the Sound, last night. Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. Farr left the boat to order gasoline, and while midway between the cruiser and shore flames burst from the after deck.

Thousands of pleasure seekers at the amusement resorts at the Point left their dancing and crowded down to the shore to watch the spectacle as the flames gained headway. An alarm brought the Westchester apparatus, but the firemen were unable to fight the fire, and a special alarm brought the fireboat George E. McClellan from Ninety-ninth Street, too late, however, to save the boat.

TEUTONS RENEW GALICIAN THRUST ON ZLOTA LIPA

Strive to Clear Austrian Territory of Foe in Fresh Attack.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE ORDERLY RETREAT

Czar's Armies Still Intact—Germans Push East, Take Narew.

London, Aug. 28.—The Teutonic allies have not yet exhausted their efforts to smash completely the Russian army. While the Germans in the Baltic provinces under Field Marshal von Hindenburg have again become aggressive and are attempting to drive the Russians back to Dvina (Dunaburg), the Austro-Hungarians, with the assistance of the Germans, have taken the offensive in Southeastern Galicia, and, according to official statements from Berlin and Vienna, have succeeded in breaking through the Russian positions on the Zlota Lipa River, north and south of Brzezany.

Along the rest of the front the Germans claim to be gaining ground, but apparently they have made no progress toward their main objective—the capture or destruction of the Russian armies. The latter, although pressed hard at many points, continue their orderly retreat, leaving little or nothing that might be used by the invaders. Some rear guards which were left behind with machine guns to retard the Austro-German advance have been overwhelmed and captured, but the guns, munitions and main forces invariably have kept out of reach of the pursuers.

Fall Back to New Line.

Whether the Russians will be able to make a stand in the new position which they are said to have prepared the next few days should tell. There are reports that reinforcements are being sent from the east to the western and Siberian fronts, but military writers express the opinion that as long as the Russian armies remain intact it would be dangerous for the Austrians and Germans to detach troops for operations elsewhere. Now that the front has been moved to some other field of operations.

This opinion apparently is borne out by the fact that there is no evidence of a German offensive in the west, while Serbian aviators are said to have ascertained that the Austro-German force gathered at Orsova for a rumored effort to force a way through Serbia and Bulgaria to render aid to Turkey is not of the strength reported.

Germans Capture Narew.

The retreat of Grand Duke Nicholas's armies from Brest-Litovsk and the line to the north is being harassed by Field Marshal von Mackensen's armies and the forces of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the latter having penetrated the Bieloviez forest, while southeast of Bielskoto General von Eichhorn has pushed eastward as far as the town of Narew.

Since the Austro-Germans in their drive through Galicia in May and June threw the Russians back upon the line of the Dniester and the Zlota Lipa and Gnila Lipa rivers late in June there has been comparative inactivity along this front.

To-day's statement from German army headquarters means that the Teutonic forces are renewing their thrusts in Galician territory, and have scored a success in the capture of an attempt to clear the remainder of that territory of Russian troops, which, if carried to a conclusion, would result in the Russians being forced back into their provinces of Volhynia and Podolia.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The German official statement says: Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The enemy has been defeated in battles north of Bausk and Schoenberg. More than 2,000 Russians were taken prisoner and two cannons and nine machine guns were captured.

Enemy advances against parts of our front between Radziwisk and Sviadosze were repulsed.

Southeast of Kovno the troops of General von Eichhorn are making further victorious progress. The enemy is being pushed between the Bobr and the Berbalovskas. The town of Narew has been occupied.

Enter Bieloviez Forest.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: This army group is penetrating into the Bieloviez Forest and across the Lesnawpa, the lower eastern bank of which already has been captured.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In the pursuit of the enemy the high road from Kamien-Litovsk to Mysozyce has been crossed. Between Muchawiec and Pripe the troops are driving the defeated enemy in front of them. German cavalry defeated an enemy cavalry division yesterday at Samary, on the road from Kovel to Kobryn.

Southeastern theatre of war: Under the leadership of General

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Wilson to Insist U-Boats Get Orders to Obey Law; Kaiser Confers with Aids

KAISER CONFERS WITH MINISTERS ON ARABIC CASE

Imperial Chancellor and Von Tirpitz at Eastern Headquarters.

ATTACKING U-BOAT NOT YET RETURNED

Berlin Points Out Difficulty of Recognizing Passenger Ship Through a Periscope.

Berlin (via London), Aug. 28.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, who left together on Wednesday evening to rejoin the Emperor, are still at eastern headquarters, where the Arabic case and the submarine policy generally undoubtedly have been subjects of consideration.

No word has reached Berlin concerning the conference, and no development of any sort have occurred in the case here since the Chancellor's declaration of policy given in a statement to The Associated Press last Wednesday. Admiral von Mueller, chief of the private marine cabinet and the Emperor's direct personal adviser on naval affairs, is also with the Emperor. The admiral's influence, it is known, is thrown with that of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow against complications with the United States, and the opinion is held here that there is no reason to change the hopeful view of the situation expressed after the Chancellor's statement.

The exact wording of the instructions issued to naval commanders has not been disclosed, and higher officials when questioned avoid an answer, but it is stated that they certainly include the direction to attack no passenger steamers without advance warning. Whether this applies to freighters cannot be learned, but the technical difficulties in distinguishing a freighter from a passenger ship through a periscope would in any case produce the same effect.

The American government is now officially in possession of the same declaration of policy as contained in Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement, and apparently with the same limitations, this having been conveyed by Herr von Jagow to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, at a conference on Wednesday.

No report on the sinking of the Arabic has yet been received, and none of the submarines which might possibly have been involved having returned to port. The Admiralty says that the report may come any day and may possibly be delayed another fortnight. At least that interval must elapse before the fate of the submarines operating off the south of Ireland returns.

GILBERT RETURNS TO SWISS PRISON

Aviator Who Escaped Ordered Back by France.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator who recently escaped from Switzerland after being interned there, returned and gave himself up to-night by order of the French government.

Gilbert landed in Switzerland after a raid on Friedrichshafen, an accident having happened to the motor of his aeroplane. He recently escaped, having violated his parole.

HUGE NORWEGIAN FLAG SHAMES HASTY U-BOAT

Skipper, Attacked, Flies Banner and Craft Submerged.

When the Norwegian steamship Capto left her anchorage at Gravesend Bay yesterday her master and officers reported that she had been fired on by a German submarine without warning on August 12 in the English Channel.

According to the skipper two shots were fired. Thinking he was to be sent to the bottom he raised an unusually large Norwegian flag. The submarine then submerged and he was not molested again.

The Capto left Cardiff on August 11. When one day out a submarine came to the surface dead ahead. The skipper's master waited for orders from her but received nothing except a shot, which struck the vessel on the starboard side, exploding just under the bridge. Fragments of the shell penetrated the bow of a lifeboat and one of the ship's ventilators. The second shot went wild. The Capto arrived here on Thursday but went to an anchorage.

ZEPPELIN OVER HOLLAND

Germans Tell Dutch Airship Had Been Blown from Her Course.

Berlin, by wireless to Saville, Long Island, Aug. 28.—The Overseas News Agency to-day gave out the following: "The German government has informed the Dutch government that on August 25 a German airship, driven from its course by contrary winds, flew over Dutch territory. As soon as the commander noticed that he was on the wrong course he changed the direction of the airship. Strict instructions have been given to commanders of airships to avoid flying over neutral territory."

1,740,836 MEN TOTAL OF PRUSSIAN LOSSES

Amsterdam, Aug. 28.—The Prussian casualty lists from No. 502 to 509 give the names of 40,245 killed, wounded and missing, according to the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant." The total number of Prussian losses published up to August 21 amounts to 1,740,836 killed, wounded and missing, says the paper.

To the above must be added the 214 Bavarian casualty lists, the 184 Saxon lists, the 247 Wurttemberg lists and the 14 naval lists.

FRENCH WIN AIR DUEL NEAR PARIS

Six German Planes Try Raid—One Is Shot to Pieces.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Six German military aeroplanes, attempting a raid on Paris this morning, were attacked by a French air flotilla. One of the German machines was shot to pieces in midair. The Germans crossed the French lines at a great height and flew toward the city of Paris. Over a point to the north of the capital they sighted a French air flotilla which was waiting for them. Three of the German aeroplanes wheeled about and headed for the German lines.

Two escaped, but one was outdistanced by the pursuers and riddled by bullets. It fell flaming into the Forest of Hainaut, where the burned bodies of two aviators were found.

Another machine dropped five bombs at Montmorency, fifteen miles from Paris. No one was hurt. The batteries at Montmorency opened fire on the aeroplane, but it got away in the haze.

Travellers arriving in Paris by train from the north can see at almost any hour from ten to fifteen French war aeroplanes in the air, protecting the capital from German raids.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The official statement issued to-night says: "This morning toward 10 o'clock three German aeroplanes sailed forth from the region of Soissons and headed for Paris. They were unable to reach their goal and only dropped a few bombs on Nogent-sur-Marne, Montmorency, Nemours, Rethel, Compiègne and the city of Paris. Two male nurses and a child were killed.

The hostile aeroplanes, promptly detected, were shelled at various points and, chased by our own aeroplanes, they were forced to retreat. The commander of one of our aerial squadrons chased one of the aeroplanes at a height of nearly 11,000 feet and brought it down to the north of Senlis. The pilot and his machine were found incinerated.

London, Aug. 28.—The German official statement tells of great activity among the air flotillas. Several French raids, it says, were unsuccessful. There has been much activity by artillery and airmen. Enemy aeroplanes have been shot down near Oudenarde and Bruges without success. In Muelheim, in Baden, three civilians were killed by bombs dropped by aviators. The French official communiqué says: "French aviators during the night bombed the railroad station at Châtellier-Arbonne."

To Fire the Four Corners of Berlin, Writes Aviator

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Boston, Aug. 28.—The tactics of French aviators are described in a letter received by W. Starling Burgess, of the Burgess Airship Company, from Norman Prince, of Boston, now serving as an aviator for the French government. Prince writes in part:

"We spent ten days at Le Bourget, and on May 26 were ordered here northwest of Arras and ten miles from the German lines. We flew over Paris (Le Bourget is only a few miles from the gates of Paris) on brand new Voisins, and have been doing bombardments since of ammunition depots, Boche headquarters, when we can find out where they are located—also of railroads and trains of reinforcements coming up at the time of attacks."

"It is in this section that all of the French advances which you read about in the communiques have taken place. We have done some twenty since our arrival. Cowdin received the Croix de Guerre and a citation 'l'ordre des Palmes'—the highest citation given—for having brought down an aviatik (German war biplane).

"As yet I have not done enough for a citation, but an very near one, as I have done more bombardments during the month of June than any other pilot in this, the third group de bombardement—five escadrilles in a group de bombardement. Also, we flew near one of our escadrilles to get to Douai the other day, the others being stopped by the clouds and aviatiks and shell fire.

"We cross the lines well over 2,000 metres—generally 2,500 metres high—if we can get there with our load of bombs. We carry a useful load of 400 kilos—nearly half a ton—and it takes usually forty minutes to get the 2,000 metres. The shooting of the Boches' verticals—anti-aircraft guns—is getting better and better regulated. Half the time there are holes in our planes from exploding shells. It is very curious how shells can explode near us and not cripple the machine enough to cause it to come down in the German lines.

"Before the end of this war we shall have an aeroplane with at least 800 or 1,000 horsepower flying from Soissons to Russia and putting fire to the four corners of Berlin."

"Our plans and we have been assured they would be carried out—are to form an Escadrille Americaine as soon as all eight Americans are ready. Six of them already have their 'brevet militaires' and four of them are at the front. Two of them—Cowdin and Thaw—have been decorated."

Issue Now Over-shadows Disavowal Regarding Arabic.

BERNSTORFF AND LANSING IN TALK

Admission That Submarine Commander Exceeded Orders Expected.

CONDITIONS BARRED

To Ask for Mediation with England Would Be to Offer Affront to United States.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 28.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are awaiting word from Germany before determining on any action in the case of the Arabic. Nothing offered by the German government to date has given reason for anything more than the hope that further advances will be made. While the President and his Secretary of State believe that Germany will disavow the sinking of the Arabic, should the act be proved unjustifiable, they nevertheless are insistent that the German government definitely outline its submarine policy toward merchant ships in a way that will assure the future safety of American citizens upon the high seas.

The President is not so much concerned about the disavowal of the Arabic as he is about a definition of Germany's future policy with regard to undersea warfare. A statement from the German government at this time that submarine commanders have been instructed to comply with international law before attacking merchant ships is what the President and his Secretary of State desire. If this assurance were given the case of the Arabic would settle itself automatically. If the submarine commander that torpedoed the White Star liner had disobeyed instructions the German government, of course, could disavow it and make reparation.

On the other hand, should the submarine commander endeavor to justify his action and thereby prolong the discussion, there could be no objection from this government, provided, of course, it had received from the German government a declaration that submarine commanders had been instructed to respect the lives of Americans on the high seas. Until Germany gives these assurances the solution of the present problem cannot be said to be at hand.

Will Insist on Demands.

It can be stated with authority that this is the view of the situation taken by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing to-night. Both still feel confident that an amicable settlement will be reached, but they are firm in their insistence that such an outcome can be predicated only upon a complete capitulation by Germany to the American demands for the protection of American citizens.

Thus far the only official information that has come from the German Foreign Office to the State Department consists of the statement of the German Chancellor that if the Arabic was torpedoed contrary to the instructions given to submarine commanders a disavowal will be made by the German government and satisfaction given for it. Just what instructions the German Chancellor referred to have not been made known to this government.

It can also be stated with authority that there is no truth in the report that Germany has offered to make the cessation of its illegal submarine warfare contingent upon the success of mediation by the United States with Great Britain, by which the British blockade of Germany would be lifted.

Not only has the German government made no such proposal, but none is looked for. It is pointed out that an offer of this kind by the German government, not only would cast a doubt on the sincerity of its protestations of good intent in the Arabic case, but could be regarded as an affront to the United States, in view of the explicit refusal of this government in its last note to Germany to confuse its controversies with the various belligerents by making the success of one dependent on the other.

In Informal Conference.

Court von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had another informal conference with Secretary Lansing to-day. He had nothing official to communicate. His conference with the Secretary of State this morning was similar to his previous ones in that his sole purpose was to "sound out" Secretary Lansing as to what concessions on Germany's

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Frank H. Simonds

is writing a series of weekly articles on the war—articles followed by readers over the whole country because they contain a simple, clean-cut grasp of events rarely found in a contemporary.

"If Constantinople Falls" is the second, appearing this morning as the leader of the new Editorial Section. Look at the map—and read what is likely to happen at the Dardanelles—and when Turn to it now.

The Sunday Tribune

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